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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

19 DR. ANDREW FORREST,
20 Plaintiff,
21 v.
22 FACEBOOK, INC.,
23 Defendant

Case No. 22-cv-03699-EJD

**DEFENDANT FACEBOOK, INC.'S
NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION
TO STAY LITIGATION PENDING
RESOLUTION OF PLAINTIFF'S
CRIMINAL PROCEEDING AND
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION**

Date: March 23, 2023
Time: 9:00 am
Judge: Hon. Edward J. Davila

Trial Date: None Set

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA AND TO PLAINTIFF DR. ANDREW FORREST AND HIS COUNSEL OF RECORD:

5 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 23, 2023, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as
6 the matter may be heard, before the Honorable Edward J. Davila, Courtroom 4, United States
7 District Court, Northern District of California, located at 280 South 1st Street, San Jose, CA
8 95113, Defendant Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook”) will and hereby does move for an order staying
9 this action in its entirety pending resolution of the criminal proceedings against Facebook in
10 Australia. This Motion is based upon this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of
11 Points and Authorities in support thereof, the Reply brief that will be filed in support of this
12 Motion, the papers on file in this action, Facebook’s Request for Judicial Notice, oral argument at
13 the hearing, and any other matters that the Court may properly consider.

Dated: January 6, 2023

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

By: /s/ Jacob M. Heath
JACOB M. HEATH

Attorney for Defendant FACEBOOK, INC.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Defendant Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook” or “Defendant”) respectfully submits this Motion to Stay Litigation pending resolution of Plaintiff Dr. Andrew Forrest’s (“Plaintiff”) criminal prosecution of Facebook in the Magistrates Court of Western Australia.

I. INTRODUCTION

In September 2021, Plaintiff, an Australian citizen and resident, sued Facebook¹ in California Superior Court (the “California Court”), asserting claims arising from alleged cryptocurrency scam ads that purportedly used his name and likeness. Plaintiff’s lawsuit centers on allegations that Facebook purportedly failed to remove and prevent the cryptocurrency scam ads at issue. In January 2022, Facebook demurred to Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), arguing—*inter alia*—that Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (“Section 230”) barred each of Plaintiff’s claims for relief.

Just two weeks later, Plaintiff commenced a *criminal* prosecution against Facebook in the Magistrates Court of Western Australia (the “Australian Criminal Court”), where he resides. But this was not like any ordinary criminal proceeding, brought by an impartial government prosecutor. Rather, Plaintiff himself commenced the criminal proceeding and is now serving as the *criminal prosecutor* (aka “Prosecutor Forrest”)² against Facebook. Put simply, the civil litigant here and the criminal prosecutor against Facebook *are one and the same*. Plaintiff’s dual roles present an extraordinary situation—likely one of first impression—where an Australian private prosecutor is pursuing criminal charges against a corporation in his home country while also serving as the plaintiff in a parallel civil action in the United States.

If that were not sufficiently troubling, Plaintiff has prosecutorial authority over the criminal proceeding against Facebook—deciding, *inter alia*, what charges to pursue and what punishments to seek. And although Plaintiff has charged Facebook under different laws in his

²⁶ ¹ On October 28, 2021, Facebook, Inc., changed its name to Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta”). Because Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint refers to Meta as “Facebook,” for ease of reference this motion does likewise.
²⁷

²⁸ This is how Plaintiff refers to himself in the pleadings when referring to his role as prosecutor against Facebook. See Second Amended Complaint ¶ 155.

1 criminal proceeding, the proceeding undoubtedly arises from the same factual allegations in the
2 present lawsuit—*i.e.*, Facebook’s purported failure to remove cryptocurrency ads.

3 The law is clear: a court may stay civil proceedings pending the resolution of parallel
4 criminal proceedings, in the interest of justice, to avoid prejudice to the defendant. As established
5 herein, because Plaintiff is serving as both civil litigant and criminal prosecutor in parallel
6 proceedings (that he commenced), justice warrants a stay of this litigation pending a resolution of
7 Plaintiff’s criminal proceeding to avoid the significant and irreparable prejudice Facebook could
8 suffer as a criminal defendant in Australia.

9 Crucially, absent a stay, Plaintiff would undermine Facebook’s rights as a criminal
10 defendant. As in criminal proceedings in the United States, Prosecutor Forrest alone carries the
11 burden of proof. Indeed, Facebook need not present any response to the charges or produce
12 evidence—let alone preview defense strategies in the Australian criminal proceeding. Yet, as a
13 civil litigant here, that is exactly what Plaintiff will get—*i.e.*, access to *pleadings* (which per Fed.
14 R. Civ. P. 8(b) will require Facebook to make denials, admissions, and disclose its potential
15 defense to each of the allegations in Plaintiff’s complaint), *discovery*, and *evidence* from
16 Facebook, all of which will undoubtedly reveal Facebook’s theory of its case and its defense
17 strategies. And, given that both proceedings arise from the same factual nexus, there is no doubt
18 Plaintiff could leverage the discovery and knowledge gained in this litigation in his criminal
19 prosecution against Facebook. This unfair advantage and threat to Facebook’s rights as a
20 criminal defendant warrant a stay.

21 Further, there are no remedies short of a stay, *e.g.*, a protective order, that would prevent
22 this harm to Facebook. Notably, Plaintiff’s attorneys—in the ordinary course of advising their
23 client—are likely to disclose to Plaintiff information obtained in this lawsuit about Facebook’s
24 strategy and defenses based on the pleadings, discovery, and knowledge they have learned in this
25 lawsuit. Plaintiff, in turn, could use what he has learned here in his criminal proceeding. And
26 once this bell has been rung, there is no way to unring it. Allowing Plaintiff to use this civil
27 litigation to build his criminal case would result in substantial prejudice to Facebook, as it would
28 effectively force Facebook to decide between defending itself in the civil case or preserving its

1 rights in the criminal proceeding. No criminal defendant should face this untenable choice.

2 By contrast, a stay results in no prejudice to Plaintiff, who has taken virtually no steps to
3 prosecute this lawsuit. Among other things, Plaintiff is seeking leave to file a Third Amended
4 Complaint (“TAC”), substituted counsel in October 2022, took nearly *three* months to respond to
5 Facebook’s proposed protective order, and is now asking this Court to defer ruling on Meta’s
6 motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) until after the United States Supreme
7 Court issues a decision in the pending case entitled *Reynaldo Gonzalez, et al. v. Google LLC*,
8 Supreme Court No. 21-1333, effectively seeking a stay of this litigation. Further, staying this
9 litigation would preserve judicial resources by avoiding duplicative litigation and the possibility
10 of inconsistent rulings.

11 For all these reasons and all those discussed below, the Court should exercise its
12 discretion to stay this litigation.

13 **II. BACKGROUND**

14 Meta operates the Facebook service, which enables users to view, promote, and share
15 content on their Facebook profiles. *See* SAC, Dkt. No. 1-3, ¶ 11. The Facebook service also
16 enables advertisers to create ads, which Facebook displays to users as they navigate the platform.
17 *Id.* ¶¶ 12, 14. Plaintiff is an Australian citizen, a “prominent Australian businessman and
18 philanthropist,” and was “Western Australia’s 2017 Australian of the Year” *Id.* ¶¶ 32-45.

19 **A. Plaintiff Sues Facebook in the California Court Based on Its Purported
20 Decision to Not Remove Cryptocurrency Scam Ads.**

21 In September 2021, Plaintiff sued Facebook in state court in California. *See Forrest v.*
22 *Facebook*, Case No. 21-CIV-05055 (Sep 17, 2021), San Mateo Superior Court (“State Ct. Dkt.”),
23 Complaint, Dkt. No. 2. Plaintiff’s action asserts that third-party scammers misappropriated his
24 name and likeness in cryptocurrency scam ads, and that Facebook failed to remove and prevent
25 the scam ads. *See generally* State Ct. Dkt. No. 12 (FAC). Plaintiff further alleged that
26 Facebook’s purported practice of targeting content with the goal of driving user engagement
27 makes it equally liable for the ads. FAC ¶¶ 56, 72, 74-75, 80. Plaintiff’s FAC asserted five
28 claims against Facebook—including California state law claims for common law

1 misappropriation-of-likeness, aiding and abetting fraud, negligent failure-to-warn, and negligent
2 design, as well as violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Bus. & Prof. Code
3 § 17200. *See generally* FAC.

4 **B. After Facebook Demurs to Plaintiff’s FAC, Plaintiff Commences *Private***
5 **Criminal Prosecution in His Home Country of Australia.**

6 On January 18, 2022, Facebook demurred to Plaintiff’s FAC. State Ct. Dkt. No 24.
7 Facebook argued, among other things, that Section 230 barred each of Plaintiff’s claims because
8 Plaintiff sought to hold Facebook liable for its role as “publisher” of the third-party content—*i.e.*,
9 the scam ads. *Id.* at 7-12. Less than two weeks later, on or around January 31, 2022, Plaintiff
10 commenced a “private prosecution” against Facebook in the Australian Criminal Court, seeking
11 to hold Facebook criminally liable for the purported third-party cryptocurrency scam ads. SAC ¶
12 152; *see also* Request for Judicial Notice (“RJN”), Ex. A (“Prosecution Notice”); *see also* Decl.
13 of Jacob M. Heath (“Heath Decl.”) ¶ 1.

14 Unlike a typical criminal proceeding where an independent and impartial government
15 prosecutor initiates and prosecutes the criminal proceeding, Plaintiff acts as private prosecutor.
16 *See* RJN, Ex. B (§13, Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) (“Australian Criminal Code”)). This is more than
17 just a ministerial title or role. Rather, once the government consents to and approves the initiation
18 of a private prosecution, the private prosecutor wields powers identical to those of a traditional
19 government prosecutor—such that Plaintiff has *full autonomy* over the criminal proceeding, *e.g.*,
20 the ability to make charging decisions, to choose what punishments to pursue, and to otherwise
21 conduct the proceedings as he deems appropriate. *See generally* RJN, Ex. C (*Maxwell v. R*
22 (1996) 135 ALR 1 (recognizing the authority and discretion of prosecutors) (decision by the High
23 Court of Australia, Australia’s highest appeals court equivalent to the United States Supreme
24 Court)). Indeed, Australian law gives a private prosecutor broad latitude to determine how to
25 prosecute the case. *Id.* (holding that the “decision whether to charge a lesser offence, or to accept
26 a plea of guilty to a lesser offence than that charged, is for the prosecution and does not require
27 the approval of the court” because the “role of the prosecution in this respect, as in many others,
28 ‘is such that it cannot be shared with the trial judge without placing in jeopardy the essential

1 independence of that office in the adversary system.””) (citation omitted).

2 As prosecutor, Plaintiff bears the burden of proof to establish each element of the alleged
3 crimes beyond a reasonable doubt. *See generally* RJN, Ex. D (*X7 v. AUSTRALIAN CRIME*
4 *COMMISSION and Another* (2013) 298 ALR 570, 248 CLR 92 (“*X7*”) (decision by the High
5 Court of Australia)). The rights of an accused in Australia includes the right to put the
6 prosecution to proof, the right not to be required to give notice of the accused’s defense to the
7 criminal proceeding before the close of the prosecution’s case, and the right to have the
8 opportunity to assess the strength of the prosecution’s evidence presented at trial before electing
9 whether to mount a defense (and if so, on what basis). *X7* at ¶ 57-59. That is, the criminally
10 accused are not required to engage in discovery, provide documents or information, or otherwise
11 present evidence or a case in a criminal proceeding. *Id.* at ¶ 34 (recognizing the criminal
12 defendant’s right “to give or not to give evidence, and to reserve defenses,” which requires “steps
13 to prevent the prosecution from obtaining an unfair forensic advantage in the trial.”) The
14 Australian courts have recognized that prejudice to an accused’s rights arises where a prosecutor
15 derives an advantage by reason of either direct or derivative use of evidence on information
16 gleaned from a civil proceedings, an advantage to which the prosecutor is not entitled in the
17 criminal justice system. *Id.* at ¶ 52. This may require “steps to prevent the prosecution from
18 obtaining an unfair forensic advantage in the trial” *Id.* at ¶ 34. If an accused had to “answer
19 questions about the subject matter of the pending charge” in advance of the trial, that would
20 “fundamentally alter the accusatorial judicial process” because “[n]o longer could the accused
21 person decide the course which he or she should adopt at trial...according *only* to the strength of
22 the prosecution’s case.” *See id.* at ¶ 124; RJN, Ex. E (*Strickland v. Commonwealth Director of*
23 *Public Prosecutions* (2018) 266 CLR 325 (decision by the High Court of Australia)).

24 Plaintiff’s criminal complaint asserts three criminal claims against Facebook, all relating
25 to The Criminal Code 1995 (Cth), section 400.7(2) (“*Proceeds of crime etc.--money or property*
26 *worth \$1,000 or more.*”). *See* Prosecution Notice; *see also* SAC ¶¶ 152-53; RJN, Ex. F (The
27 Criminal Code 1995 (Cth)). Plaintiff alleges that Facebook was criminally “reckless” because it
28 purportedly did not take sufficient steps to stop the cryptocurrency scam ads. *See* Prosecution

1 Notice, Charge Nos. 1-3 (asserting that Facebook “was reckless as to the fact that there was a
2 risk” its website “would become an instrument of crime . . .”); *see also* SAC ¶ 152. The
3 allegations forming Plaintiff’s criminal proceeding are nearly identical to those Plaintiff asserted
4 in his SAC. *See SAC* at ¶ 162 (asserting that “the [Australian] Criminal Proceedings . . . concern”
5 the “same . . . acts and omissions” as this proceeding); *see also id.* ¶ 151 (describing the
6 Australian criminal proceeding as “relating to and arising from the Crypto Scam Ads.”).
7 Facebook was allegedly served with criminal process and was deemed to have pleaded not guilty,
8 as it did not appear at the March 28, 2022, initial hearing. *See id.* ¶¶ 154, 157. Meta has since
9 appeared at four disclosure/committal hearings (“DCHs”) in the Australian criminal proceeding:
10 on June 17, 2022; August 26, 2022; November 4, 2022; and December 9, 2022. Heath Decl. ¶ 2.
11 The purpose of a DCH is for the Australian Criminal Court to satisfy itself that the prosecutor has
12 complied with their disclosure obligations before committing the accused for trial. *See* §44,
13 Criminal Procedure Act 2004 (WA). Plaintiff has disclosed documents to date in the Australian
14 Criminal Court, but these disclosures remain ongoing. Heath Decl. ¶ 2. Hence, the Australian
15 Criminal Court has not committed the matter for trial, and a fifth DCH has been scheduled for
16 February 24, 2023. *Id.*

17 On October 6, 2022, Facebook voluntarily submitted to the Australian Criminal Court’s
18 jurisdiction (on a one-time basis) to defend against the specific charges in the case. *See* Heath
19 Decl. ¶ 3. The criminal proceedings remain ongoing in Australia. *Id.*³

20
21

22 ³ In addition to the parallel criminal and civil proceedings against Facebook, on March 18, 2022, the
23 Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (“ACCC”—*i.e.*, the regulatory agency tasked with
24 enforcing competition and consumer protection laws)—initiated a proceeding against Facebook, “alleging
25 violation of the Australian Consumer Law and the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act,
26 further alleging that Facebook aided and abetted or was knowingly concerned in false or misleading
27 conduct and representations by advertisers of scam advertisements featuring prominent Australian public
28 figures” SAC ¶ 159; Heath Decl. ¶ 4. The ACCC’s lawsuit similarly centers on allegations that
Facebook purportedly failed to remove and prevent the cryptocurrency scam ads, including ads featuring
the Plaintiff. The SAC’s allegations strongly imply that the ACCC’s regulatory action against Facebook
concerns overlapping legal issues as those arising in this civil action. *See SAC* at ¶¶ 159–162.
Furthermore, documents voluntarily provided by the ACCC divulge interaction, and possible coordination
between the ACCC and the Plaintiff’s representatives, including his personal lawyer, concerning the
United States civil proceedings. *See* Section IV.B., *infra* (discussing Heath Decl. Exs. C–E).

1 **C. The California Court Sustains Facebook’s Demurrer to Plaintiff’s FAC.**

2 On April 22, 2022, the California Court sustained Facebook’s demurrer as to each of
3 Plaintiff’s claims. *See* Dkt No. 1-2 (adopted Tentative Order). The California Court held that
4 Section 230 barred Plaintiff’s claims for misappropriation of name or likeness, aiding and
5 abetting fraud, unfair competition, negligent failure to warn, and negligent design because
6 Plaintiff sought to hold Facebook, an interactive computer service provider, liable for third-party
7 content. *See* Dkt No. 1-2, at 13 (sustaining the demurrer as to each of Plaintiff’s claims “because
8 each of those claims is based on allegations that Facebook committed acts in the role of a
9 publisher, which Section 230(c)(1) precludes.”). Apart from the negligent design claims, the
10 California Court gave Plaintiff leave to amend.

11 In June 2022, Plaintiff filed his SAC, reasserting his original, previously dismissed claims
12 and new claims for alleged violations under the Lanham Act, declaratory relief, and for unjust
13 enrichment. *See generally*, SAC. As with his FAC and criminal proceeding, Plaintiff’s SAC
14 alleges that third-party scammers used Facebook’s targeted advertising tools to create and
15 distribute scam cryptocurrency advertisements featuring his name and likeness on Facebook’s
16 website. SAC ¶¶ 46-77. Likewise, Plaintiff alleges that Facebook “fail[ed] to stop” the purported
17 scammers. *Id.* ¶¶ 77-79. As to his criminal proceeding, Plaintiff concedes in his SAC that his
18 civil and criminal proceedings both relate and arise from the same “Crypto Scam Ads.” *Id.* ¶ 151
19 (describing his criminal proceeding as “relating to and arising from the Crypto Scam Ads” at
20 issue in his civil lawsuit). In addition to this concession, Plaintiff argues in his complaint that
21 Facebook has engaged in “jurisdictional arbitrage,” claiming that Facebook had refused to submit
22 to the criminal proceedings “in order to seek to apply a uniquely U.S. statute that purports to
23 afford immunity to Facebook.” *See id.* ¶¶ 15, 149-167.

24 On June 23, 2022, Facebook removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Northern
25 District of California. *See* Dkt. No. 1. On July 18, 2022, Facebook moved to dismiss Plaintiff’s
26 SAC, Mot. to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 13, and on July 25, 2022, Plaintiff filed a motion for leave to file
27 a TAC. *See* Mot. to Amend, Dkt. No. 17. Both motions are scheduled for a February 2, 2023,
28 hearing. *See* Dkt. Entry dated 08/17/2022 (resetting hearings).

1 While in the California Court, Plaintiff issued discovery, including Form Interrogatories
2 and 32 Requests for Production (“RFP”) on February 18, 2022. Heath Decl. ¶¶ 5-6, Exs. A-B.
3 Plaintiff’s RFPs sought, *inter alia*, all documents related to: Plaintiff; the purported
4 cryptocurrency scam that used Plaintiff’s name and likeness; Facebook’s internal research into
5 and communications about fraudulent content on the platform; and Facebook’s knowledge of any
6 cryptocurrency scams or schemes directed to audiences in Australia. Heath Decl., Ex. B.
7 Otherwise, Plaintiff has not propounded discovery since February 2022, Heath Decl. ¶ 7, and
8 substituted counsel in October 2022. Dkt. No. 36.

9 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

10 A court—in the interest of justice—has discretion to stay civil litigation pending the
11 completion of a parallel criminal proceeding. *Lopez v. City of Anaheim*, No. SACV 22-1351 JVS,
12 2022 WL 16859969, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2022) (staying litigation where defendants were
13 under criminal investigation arising from the same facts at issue in the civil litigation). Such a
14 stay is generally warranted “when the interests of justice seem to require such an action.” *U.S.*
15 *Securities & Exchange Comm’n v. Dobkin*, No. 5:21-CV-9285-EDJ, 2022 WL 16924454, at *2
16 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 14, 2022); *see United States v. Kordel*, 397 U.S. 1, 12 n.27 (1970) (same)
17 (collecting cases). Staying civil litigation pending resolution of a parallel criminal proceeding is
18 based on “the particular circumstances and compelling interests involved in the case.”
19 *Wimbledon Fund v. Graybox, LLC*, No. CV15-6633-CAS, 2017 WL 11628850, at *3-5 (C.D.
20 Cal. Jan. 9, 2017) (granting stay where the civil proceeding “could seriously burden [the
21 defendant] and prejudice his criminal defense.”).

22 Although the Ninth Circuit considers several factors in determining whether a stay is
23 appropriate, the primary factor is whether civil and criminal proceedings are parallel—*i.e.*,
24 whether “the civil proceeding wholly or substantially overlaps with the criminal proceeding.”
25 *SEC v. Alexander*, No. 10-CV-4535-LHK, 2010 WL 5388000, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2010)
26 (citing *Securities & Exchange Comm’n v. Dresser Indus.*, 628 F.2d 1368, 1376 (D.C. Cir. 1980)
27 (*en banc*)). The “strongest case” for a stay is presented when the defendant is already “under
28 indictment,” because when a criminal action is underway, the possibility for “potential prejudice

1 to [the] civil defendant” *is plain*. *See Dresser*, 628 F.2d at 1375-76 (“The noncriminal
2 proceeding, if not deferred, might . . . expand rights of criminal discovery beyond the limits of
3 Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16(b), expose the basis of the defense to the prosecution in
4 advance of criminal trial, or otherwise prejudice the case.”); *see also L.C. v. Gilbert*, No. C09-
5 5586 BHS, 2010 WL 1641533, at *2 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 21, 2010) (granting stay and recognizing
6 that courts have considered “the extent of the overlap” between the criminal and civil proceedings
7 as “the ‘most important factor’” warranting a stay).

8 Courts will also consider (1) the plaintiff’s interest in proceeding expeditiously in the
9 civil litigation and the potential prejudice of a delay; (2) the burden the civil litigation would
10 place on the defendant; (3) the efficient use of judicial resources and the convenience of the court
11 in managing its docket; (4) the interests of persons not parties to the civil litigation; and (5) the
12 interest of the public in the pending civil and criminal litigation. *Keating v. Off. of Thrift
Supervision*, 45 F.3d 322, 325 (9th Cir. 1995); *see, e.g., Hatton v. Triplet*, No. 2:21-CV-1206
14 TLN, 2022 WL 12064524, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 20, 2022) (“Relevant considerations generally
15 include the extent to which the [defendant’s] rights are implicated, and five further factors.”).

16 **IV. ARGUMENT**

17 As established below, each of the factors weigh heavily in favor of staying Plaintiff’s civil
18 litigation until his criminal proceeding against Facebook is resolved. *First*, there is no doubt that
19 this lawsuit and Plaintiff’s criminal proceeding are parallel proceedings because both arise from
20 the same factual nexus—*i.e.*, Facebook’s purported failure to remove and prevent the scam
21 cryptocurrency ads that allegedly use his name and likeness. *Second*, this proceeding will
22 severely prejudice Facebook’s ability to defend itself in the criminal proceeding. *Third*, there is
23 no reason to think that a stay of this proceeding would prejudice Plaintiff. *Finally*, the remaining
24 factors also weigh in favor of a stay.

25 **A. This Litigation and Plaintiff’s Criminal Proceeding Are Parallel Proceedings
26 Because They Arise from the Same Factual Nexus.**

27 The most important factor in the stay analysis is whether the civil and criminal
28 proceedings are parallel. *Gilbert*, 2010 WL 1641533, at *2; *Metzler v. Bennett*, No. 97-CV-148

1 (RSP/GJD), 1998 WL 187454, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 15, 1998) (“[T]he extent to which the issues
2 in the criminal case overlap with those in the civil case, is regarded as the most important factor
3 because [i]f there is no overlap, then there would be no danger of self-incrimination and no need
4 for a stay.”) (internal quotations and citation omitted).

5 Two proceedings are “likely” to be parallel when they arise out of “the same event or
6 occurrence.” *Cho v. City of Jose*, No. 21-cv-5503-VKD, 2022 WL 11902198, at *2; *see*
7 *Townsend v. McDonnell*, No. 18-CV-10011-R, 2019 WL 13237088, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 20,
8 2019) (“Overlap occurs when simultaneous civil and criminal proceedings involve the same or
9 closely related facts.”). Such circumstances present “the strongest case for deferring civil
10 proceedings” because “allowing the civil action to proceed” while there is a pending criminal
11 proceeding is likely to “expand criminal discovery beyond the limits of [the applicable rules],
12 expose the defense strategy to the prosecution before the criminal trial, or cause other prejudice.”
13 *Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *3; *Gilbert*, 2010 WL 1641533, at *2 (granting stay and noting
14 that courts often consider this “the most important factor”). This factor weighs even heavier in
15 favor of a stay where the defendant is already “under indictment.” *Dresser*, 628 F.2d at 1375-76
16 (“[T]he strongest case for deferring civil proceedings until after completion of criminal
17 proceedings is where a party under indictment for a serious offense is required to defend a civil or
18 administrative action involving the same matter.”). Such is the case because once a “criminal
19 action is underway,” the possibility for “potential prejudice to [the] civil defendant” **is plain**.
20 *eBay, Inc. v. Digital Point Solutions, Inc.*, No. C 08-4052 JF, 2010 WL 702463, at *3 (N.D. Cal.
21 Feb. 25, 2010).

22 Here, this factor weighs heavily in favor of a stay because Plaintiff’s civil and criminal
23 proceedings are undoubtedly parallel. As established above (*see* Section II.B., *supra*), the crux of
24 Plaintiff’s civil and criminal proceedings against Facebook are the nearly identical allegations
25 that third parties misappropriated Plaintiff’s name and likeness in cryptocurrency scam ads, and
26 that Facebook allegedly failed to remove and prevent the scam ads, such that individuals in
27 Australia purportedly viewed and believed the scam ads. *See* SAC ¶¶ 6, 14, 51, 77, 127. Leaving
28 no doubt, Plaintiff himself concedes in his SAC that the proceedings are parallel, admitting that

1 his civil litigation and criminal proceeding arise from the same underlying facts. *See* SAC ¶ 152
2 (stating that “[o]n or about January 31, 2022, a Prosecution Notice issued out of the Magistrates
3 Court of Western Australia . . . charg[ed] Facebook with three counts of federal crimes under
4 [Australian law]”); *see also id.* ¶ 162 (asserting that “the [Australian] Criminal Proceedings ...
5 concern” the “same ... acts and omissions” as this proceeding); *id.* ¶ 151 (describing the
6 Australian criminal proceeding as “relating to and arising from the Crypto Scam Ads”). Indeed,
7 Plaintiff dedicates nearly 20 paragraphs in his SAC to explain the connections between his civil
8 and criminal proceedings. *See id.* ¶¶ 149-67.

9 Further, this factor weighs more heavily in favor of a stay because Plaintiff’s criminal
10 proceeding is well past the initial, pre-indictment phase and into the prosecutorial phase. *See*
11 SAC ¶¶ 152, 154, and 157 (recounting that Facebook was charged “with three counts of
12 [Australian] crimes,” “served with [criminal] process,” and pleaded not guilty). Thus, the
13 prejudice to Facebook (*see* Section IV.B., *infra*) is no longer hypothetical, but instead real and
14 present, underscoring the need for a stay.⁴

15 **B. Absent a Stay, Plaintiff Could Use This Lawsuit to Circumvent Facebook’s
16 Rights as a Criminal Defendant in Plaintiff’s Criminal Proceeding.**

17 Allowing Plaintiff as both civil litigant and criminal prosecutor to pursue simultaneously
18 his civil and criminal proceedings will undoubtedly prejudice Facebook. The preeminent
19 prejudice Facebook would suffer without a stay is the eroding of its rights as a criminal
20 defendant. *See, e.g., Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *5 (observing that erosion of a
21 “Defendant’s ... rights” was a “well-recognized” source of prejudice arising from “parallel
22 criminal and civil proceedings”); *Chao v. Fleming*, 498 F. Supp. 2d 1034, 1038 (W.D. Mich.
23 2007) (granting stay and noting that stays are “most likely to be granted where the civil and

24 _____
25 ⁴ That Plaintiff’s criminal proceeding happens to be foreign, not domestic, is of no consequence. As the
26 Ninth Circuit instructed in *Neuchatel Swiss General Ins. Co. v. Lufthansa Airlines*, 925 F.2d 1193, 1194
27 (9th Cir. 1991), “the fact that the parallel proceedings are pending in a foreign jurisdiction rather than in a
28 [domestic] court” should ordinarily be “immaterial” to the stay analysis. Lower courts have followed this
instruction, applying the standard stay factors to state proceedings and foreign proceedings alike. *See, e.g., Rex & Roberta Ling Living Trust U/B December 6, 1990 v. B Comm’ns Ltd.*, 346 F. Supp. 3d 389, 395
(S.D.N.Y. Sep. 27, 2018) (applying the stay factors to decide whether a civil action should be stayed
pending resolution of parallel criminal proceedings in Israel).

1 criminal actions involve the same subject matter” and are “even more appropriate when both
2 actions are brought by the government.”).

3 As explained above (*see* Section II.B., *supra*), because Plaintiff as criminal prosecutor
4 carries the burden of proof in his criminal proceeding, Facebook enjoys several protections as a
5 criminal defendant. Most notable is a criminal defendant’s well-recognized right to “wait and
6 see”—put differently, the right holds the prosecution to its burden of proof, permitting Facebook
7 to refuse discovery, withhold notice of its defense theory before the close of the prosecution’s
8 case, wait to decide whether to mount a defense, and decide how to defend the case *after*
9 considering the strength of the prosecution’s evidence presented at trial. *See, e.g.*, X7 at ¶ 34
10 (recognizing the right “to give or not to give evidence, and to reserve defenses,” which requires
11 “steps to prevent the prosecution from obtaining an unfair forensic advantage in the trial”); *see also*
12 *United States v. Pemberton*, 435 F. Supp. 3d 250, 256 (D. Me. 2020) (observing that a
13 criminal defendant has no obligation “to show his defense hand before trial.”). This right to
14 essentially *do nothing* to prevail in the criminal proceeding is fundamental to criminal justice in
15 the United States and Australia alike. *See Pemberton*, 435 F. Supp. 3d at 256; X7 at ¶ 34.

16 Thus, it is no surprise that there is a strong aversion to circumstances where a criminal
17 defendant would be forced to expose the basis of their defense or theory of the case through civil
18 discovery. *See Alexander*, 2010 WL 538800 at *5 (holding that a stay was favored when “civil
19 discovery would unfairly expand the scope of criminal discovery”); *see also Dresser*, 628 F.2d at
20 1376; *see Brock v. Tolkow*, 109 F.R.D. 116, 120 (E.D.N.Y. 1985) (“If the defendants are served
21 with interrogatories in the civil case,” responding to them “risk[s] providing the government with
22 leads or evidence that may be used against them in the criminal case.”). Indeed, courts in both
23 jurisdictions recognize the importance of “prevent[ing] the prosecution from obtaining an unfair
24 forensic advantage . . . over and above what the prosecution would be accorded under normal trial
25 procedure.” X7 at ¶ 34; *see also Doe v. Cnty. Of Milwaukee*, No. 14-C-200, 2014 WL 3728078,
26 at *6 (E.D. Wis. July 29, 2014) (“[T]he Supreme Court . . . [has] favored a rule that trial courts
should prevent a defendant in a criminal case from using discovery in a related civil case to gather
evidence not available under criminal discovery rules.”). Indeed, for these very reasons, criminal

1 discovery in both jurisdictions is tightly controlled. *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(b) (stating that
2 criminal discovery is “purposefully limited so as to prevent perjury and manufactured evidence,
3 to protect potential witness from harassment and intimidation, and to level the playing field
4 between the government and the defendant”); *see also S.E.C. v. Nicholas*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 1065,
5 1071-72 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (observing that courts have rejected “attempt[s] to use civil discovery
6 mechanisms to obtain disclosures that are otherwise unavailable under the criminal rules”); *X7* at
7 ¶ 57 (discussing various “statutory prohibition[s] and safeguards” that limit the use of
8 “compulsorily obtained evidence” in Australian criminal cases).

9 Here, to allow Plaintiff’s parallel civil and criminal proceedings would effectively erode
10 these fundamental protections. Crucially, if the Court does not dismiss Plaintiff’s SAC fully,
11 Facebook would be required to file an answer to any surviving claims. In so doing, Facebook
12 would be required to deny, potentially admit, and disclose its defenses as to each allegation in
13 Plaintiff’s complaint—of which there are at least 227. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b) (requiring an
14 answer to include “short and plain terms its defense to each claim asserted against it” and “admit
15 or deny the allegations . . .”). This would undoubtedly reveal Facebook’s defensive strategy and
16 require Facebook to admit to certain facts, something it need not do in the criminal proceeding.

17 Further, even though Facebook is not under a general obligation to disclose documents or
18 provide evidence to Plaintiff in his criminal prosecution, Plaintiff in this lawsuit would be entitled
19 to seek written discovery and depositions against Facebook that may require Facebook to provide
20 documents, information, and testimony that Plaintiff could then use in the parallel criminal
21 proceedings. Indeed, as explained above, (*see* Section II.C., *supra*), Plaintiff—as evidenced from
22 his discovery requests in the California Court—intends to seek expansive civil discovery against
23 Facebook purportedly related to, *inter alia*, the allegations that Facebook purportedly failed to
24 remove and prevent the cryptocurrency scam ads. Facebook’s discovery responses in this civil
25 proceeding will, by necessity, divulge substantial insight into its criminal defenses. Accordingly,
26 Facebook will be forced to “expos[e] the basis of the defense to the prosecution in advance of
27 criminal trial,” in direct violation of its rights. *Dresser*, 628 F.2d at 1376; *see Brock*, 109 F.R.D.
28 at 120 (holding that responding to discovery in the civil case “risk[s] providing the government

1 with leads or evidence that may be used against them in the criminal case.”).

2 Even Facebook’s own discovery requests will “expose the basis of [Facebook’s] defense
3 to the criminal charges.” *Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *5. That, too, threatens the
4 fundamental rights afforded to every defendant in a criminal proceeding. As courts have
5 consistently observed, these risks are “well-recognized consequences of parallel criminal and
6 civil proceedings,” and they strongly “support a stay.” *Id.*; *see also Grubbs v. Irey*, No. Civ. S-
7 06-1714 RRB, 2008 WL 906246, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2008) (“[C]ourts have been hesitant to
8 permit a civil plaintiff to use the liberal civil discovery procedures to . . . [obtain] an otherwise
9 impermissible preview of [the] criminal case.”).

10 This risk to Facebook is even more acute here because the civil litigant and criminal
11 prosecutor are one and the same—Plaintiff. There are no walls to be erected. Any pleadings,
12 documents, information, or knowledge of Facebook’s defense or theory of the case here will
13 inherently give Plaintiff a material advantage via access to these materials in his criminal
14 prosecution. No protective order can sufficiently ensure that Plaintiff will not use information he
15 learns in civil discovery to attain an “unfair forensic advantage” in the Australian proceeding—
16 for the obvious reason that Plaintiff cannot unlearn what he has learned as a litigant or through
17 civil discovery. This goes beyond just the civil discovery. For example, Plaintiff could use any
18 public pleadings—such as Facebook’s potential answer—regardless of a protective order.
19 Plaintiff could also use information obtained through this civil litigation that could help him
20 compel testimonial and documentary evidence from third parties in the criminal prosecution.
21 Moreover, it would be unrealistic to assume that Plaintiff’s attorneys—in keeping Plaintiff
22 informed of the developments in this civil litigation—would not disclose information and
23 knowledge they learned of Facebook’s defense and case theory here to Plaintiff. And, once that
24 bell is rung, it cannot be unrung. *See Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *5 (finding a stay
25 necessary because the plaintiff “confirmed that it anticipate[d] sharing information with the
26 [prosecutor]”). Simply put, it is inevitable that information about Facebook’s defenses and case
27 theories will be shared with Plaintiff, who could, in turn, use them in his capacity as criminal
28 prosecutor.

1 In fact, this risk is not merely hypothetical. Documents from the Australian regulatory
2 and criminal actions show that Plaintiff's representatives, including his personal lawyer, have
3 been sharing information about the California proceeding with the ACCC, including information
4 about the strategic timing of the California proceeding and the criminal proceeding.⁵ Given
5 Plaintiff's demonstrated propensity to coordinate his strategy in the California proceeding with
6 ACCC, Plaintiff will continue to leverage the information, documents, and evidence obtained in
7 this litigation in his criminal prosecution against Facebook in Australia.⁶

8 Short of a stay, there is no other way to protect Facebook's rights as a criminal defendant
9 in the Australian proceeding. Countless courts have issued stays in this precise context. *See*
10 *Taylor, Bean & Whitaker Mortg. Corp. v. Triduanum Fin., Inc.*, No. 09-CV-0954 FCD, 2009 WL
11 2136986, at*2 (finding that a stay was favored when civil proceedings would "expose [the
12 defendant's] strategy or theories with respect to the criminal case"); *see generally Four in One*

14 ⁵ These documents include, in part: a September 1, 2021, handwritten file note of meeting between ACCC
15 and Forrest's representatives (*see* Heath Decl., ¶8, Ex. C at p. 4) (stating that "US proceeding [] Still
16 going ahead time bar issues looming in Sept - hard decisions, as to what to do 6 claims we're advancing. . .
17 . test case. Strategy offensive to bring it after criminal case[.]"); September 1, 2021, file notes of meeting
18 between ACCC and Forrest's representatives (*see* Heath Decl., Ex. D at p. 4) (stating that "SC [Forrest's
19 representative] explained that they have civil proceedings that they planned to advance in conjunction with
20 the Australian proceedings. SC said that they face time bars in September so if there were further delays to
21 the AG's decision, it was likely they would abandon the US proceedings for commercial and strategic
22 reasons. SC said this information was highly confidential.")); April 14, 2021 file note of meeting between
23 ACCC and Forrest's representatives (*see* Heath Decl., Ex. E at p. 4) (Forrest's representative disclosed that
24 "[o]ne expert is based in California, who has helped them unravel how the advertising actually works, and
25 where the Facebook servers sit . . . [and that] they are going to simultaneously launch a civil action in
California against Facebook based on the same facts."); September 1, 2021, email file note of meeting
between ACCC and Forrest's representatives (*see* Heath Decl., ¶9, Ex. F at p. 1) (stating that "American
proceeding? Still planning civil proceedings. Timing is essential here for us.")); April 14, 2021, email file
note of meeting between ACCC and Forrest's representatives (*see* Heath Decl., Ex. G at p. 2) (noting the
"sharing" of the "Californian experts"); September 21, 2021, email from Forrest's representative to ACCC
(*see* Heath Decl., Ex. H at p. 1) ("Last Friday 17 September 2021, Dr Forrest filed a civil claim in
California - San Mateo County - copy of the conformed Complaint attached."); and September 27, 2021,
email from Forrest's representative to ACCC (*see* Heath Decl., Ex. I at p. 1) ("Have you been following
the Wall Street Journal's article the Facebook Files? - prepared with a Whistleblower source. Dr Forrest's
counsel in California is co- counsel.")).

26 ⁶ Prosecutor Forrest disclosed additional documents pursuant to his prosecutorial obligations to
Facebook's Australian counsel that may further show his ongoing coordination concerning these parallel
27 civil and criminal proceedings. Counsel for Facebook in this California proceeding do not yet have access
28 to or have reviewed these documents because leave must first be granted by the relevant Australian court
to share the documents outside of the criminal proceeding. Facebook reserves the right to exhibit or
otherwise reference these documents in further pleadings once leave is granted.

1 *Co., Inc. v. SK Foods, L.P.*, No. CIV S 08-CV-3017 MCE, 2010 WL 4718751, at *5 (E.D. Cal.
2 Nov. 12, 2010) (collecting cases). This Court should do the same.

3 **C. A Stay Will Not Prejudice Plaintiff Because This Case Is Still in Its Infancy.**

4 The next factor—“the plaintiff’s interests in proceeding expeditiously”—acknowledges
5 that “a civil plaintiff has an interest in having [his] case resolved quickly.” *ESG Capital Partners*
6 *LP v. Stratos*, 22 F. Supp. 3d 1042, 1045-46 (C.D. Cal. 2014). But to show that he will be unduly
7 prejudiced by a stay, Plaintiff must “set forth . . . [specific] evidence,” “beyond mere speculation
8 and argument,” that a delay will lead to prejudice. *Taylor*, 2009 WL 2136986, at *4 (E.D. Cal.
9 July 15, 2009); *see also Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *4 (finding no prejudice to the plaintiff
10 absent a showing of specific “circumstances [that] justify . . . immediate discovery”).

11 Here, there are several reasons as to why Plaintiff will not suffer any particular prejudice
12 because of a stay. Foremost, this case is still in its infancy and nowhere close to trial. In fact,
13 when “[n]o answer has been filed,” *Taylor*, 2009 WL 2136986, at *4, and there is a pending
14 motion to dismiss, *see Ochoa v. City of Los Angeles*, No. 2:20-CV-6963-AB, 2021 WL 6752249,
15 at *4 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2021), there is a good chance that the plaintiff will be able to “make use
16 of materials [from] the [criminal] case to narrow the issues,” which means that a stay “may in fact
17 benefit the [plaintiff].” *Douglas v. United States*, Nos. C 03-4518 JW, C04-5357 JW, 2006 WL
18 2038375, at *4 (N.D. Cal. July 17, 2006). Thus, if a civil case remains in its early stages, this
19 factor is less likely to “weigh against the implementation of a stay.” *Ochoa*, 2021 WL 6752249,
20 at *4 (“[T]he civil action has not significantly progressed as demonstrated by Defendants’ Motion
21 to Dismiss the SAC.”). Here, the pleadings are not set. There is still a pending motion to dismiss
22 Plaintiff’s SAC and Plaintiff’s motion for leave to file a TAC. Dkt. Nos. 13, 17. In fact, it is not
23 even clear that Plaintiff has any viable claims as the California Court has already sustained a
24 demurrer to his claims. Dkt. No. 1-2, at 3. Thus, at this early phase, a stay of these civil
25 proceedings pending resolution of Plaintiff’s criminal prosecution of Facebook will not result in
26 prejudice.

27 Additionally, Plaintiff’s own behavior of delay in this litigation demonstrates that a stay
28 will not result in prejudice. Throughout this lawsuit, Plaintiff has requested additional time to

1 amend his complaint, (*see* State Ct. Dkt. No. 51), and now seeks leave to file a TAC, Dkt. No. 17.
2 Plaintiff also has not propounded any discovery requests since February 2022, while in the
3 California Court, Heath Decl. at ¶ 7, and took nearly *three* months to respond to Facebook’s
4 proposed protective order Heath Decl. at ¶ 10. Further, with the parties’ pending motions for
5 dismissal and to amend, the pleadings themselves remain in flux—especially because on
6 December 23, 2022, Plaintiff informed Meta that he intends to ask this Court to defer ruling on
7 the pending motions to dismiss and to amend the complaint until after the United States Supreme
8 Court issues a decision in the pending case entitled *Reynaldo Gonzalez, et al. v. Google LLC*,
9 Supreme Court No. 21-1333, effectively seeking to stay this litigation for at least several months.
10 Heath Decl. at ¶ 11. Additionally, on January 5, 2023, Plaintiff offered to stipulate to a stay of
11 the entire case, except for his demand that Facebook issue supplemental initial disclosures,
12 pending resolution of *Gonzalez*. Heath Decl. at ¶ 12, Ex. J. It is therefore difficult to imagine
13 how Plaintiff could be prejudiced by waiting until a final resolution is reached in his parallel
14 criminal prosecution against Facebook in Australia.

15 Nor are there other reasons to think that Plaintiff would be prejudiced by a stay. There is,
16 for example, no real “risk of evidence becoming stale.” *Lopez*, 2022 WL 16859969, at *3. The
17 SAC alleges recent events, most occurring after 2019. *See* SAC ¶ 5 (“Beginning in late March
18 2019, [Plaintiff] learned that fraudulent cryptocurrency advertisements were appearing on the
19 Facebook platform.”); *id.* ¶ 78 (“Between late 2019 and at least February 2022, the Scam Crypto
20 Ads have still been co-developed, reviewed and approved for public dissemination by
21 [Facebook].”). And “any potential loss of evidence is mitigated by the fact that [Plaintiff] is
22 conducting a parallel criminal investigation.” *Lopez*, 2022 WL 16859969, at *3 (concluding that
23 because “[e]vidence is likely to be preserved through the [criminal] investigation,” the plaintiff
24 would “not be unduly prejudiced by a stay”); *Ochoa*, 2021 WL 6752249, at *4 (“[B]ecause the
25 subject matter of the criminal case and this civil action is closely related . . . the relevant evidence
26 will be preserved through the criminal case.”).

27 Further, the risk of prejudice to Plaintiff is additionally mitigated because the SAC
28 primarily seeks money damages. *See* SAC at 44–45. For damages claims, a stay does not raise

1 the prospect of prejudice because damages can always be “recouped through various means if
2 [Plaintiff] obtains a judgment in [his] favor after the stay is lifted.” *Taylor*, 2009 WL 2136986, at
3 *4; *see also Jones v. Conte*, No. C 04-5312S1, 2005 WL 1287017, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 19,
4 2005) (granting a stay because the plaintiff’s “harms may be remedied by monetary damages . . .
5 after the stay has lifted.”). Although Plaintiff may assert that his injury will be ongoing
6 throughout the duration of the stay, such an injury would not be “particularly unique,” as he
7 would be “protected from monetary harm . . . by [his] ability to obtain interest as part of [any]
8 ultimate judgment.” *Walsh Securities, Inc. v. Cristo Property Mgmt., Ltd.*, 7 F. Supp. 2d 523, 528
9 (D.N.J. 1998). Nor is there any risk that Plaintiff “would not be able to recover on a judgment”
10 because Facebook might dissipate its assets. *Id.* For these reasons, the availability of money
11 damages weighs in favor of a stay.

12 Finally, any remaining arguments that Plaintiff would suffer prejudice from a stay should
13 not be entertained by the Court because Plaintiff “voluntarily chose to institute [these] actions at
14 the same time.” *S.E.C. v. Sandifur*, No. C05-1631 C, 2006 WL 3692611, at *3 (W.D. Wash.
15 Dec. 11, 2006). Courts have been “justifiably skeptical” of prejudice claims by litigants who are
16 “responsible for the simultaneous proceedings in the first place.” *U.S. S.E.C. v. Ciuffi*, No. 08-
17 CV-2457 (FB), 2008 WL 4693320, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 23, 2008). As one court observes, if
18 Plaintiff “thought this was a serious problem,” he could “easily” have “wait[ed] until after the
19 criminal matter was resolved to institute civil proceedings.” *Sandifur*, 2006 WL 3692611, at *3;
20 *cf. Kordel*, 397 U.S. at 11-12 (endorsing a stay of civil proceedings if the litigant “has brought a
21 civil action solely to obtain evidence for its criminal prosecution”). Indeed, Plaintiff himself
22 argues extensively in the SAC that this dispute should be litigated in Australia, not the United
23 States, and that Facebook should submit “to jurisdiction in Australia,” (SAC ¶ 167), because “[i]n
24 this action the activities of the Syndicate have no connection to the United States other than the
25 fact that they accessed and worked with Facebook’s architecture of computer clusters around the
26 world to develop, optimize, and then deliver the Scam Crypto Ads to members of the Australian
27 public.” *Id.* ¶ 163. Just as Plaintiff requested in his SAC, Facebook voluntarily submitted to the
28 Australian Criminal Court’s jurisdiction, on a one-time basis, on October 6, 2022—Plaintiff

1 cannot now claim prejudice on account of getting exactly what he asked for.

2 For all these reasons, there is no evidence that a stay would prejudice Plaintiff.

3 Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of a stay.

4 **D. A Stay Would Align with the Convenience of the Court.**

5 The next factor, the convenience of the court, clearly favors a stay, as “[t]here is
6 significant judicial efficiency in granting a stay when it is likely that the parallel proceedings will
7 rely on much of the same evidence and many of the same witnesses and the two cases will raise
8 similar, if not identical issues.” *Townsend*, 2019 WL 13237088, at *2. Here, it is “apparent [that]
9 the criminal case may later streamline discovery in the civil case.” *Four in One Co., Inc.*, 2010
10 WL 4718751, at *6. As Plaintiff himself alleges, the Australian criminal proceeding “concern[s]”
11 the “same . . . acts and omissions” as this one. SAC ¶ 162. Accordingly, both proceedings are
12 likely to involve “common issues of fact,” which means that “the criminal matter [will likely]
13 narrow the scope of civil discovery.” *Wroth v. City of Rohnert Park*, No. 17-cv-5339-JST, 2018
14 WL 888466, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2018). This factor therefore favors a stay.

15 **E. A Stay Would Align with the Interests of Third Parties.**

16 The interests of third parties also favor a stay. Consider, for example, the possibility “that
17 discovery may touch on . . . witnesses who are not parties . . . but who may be targets of the
18 criminal investigation.” *In re Zinnel*, No. 2:12-cv-249 MCE, 2013 WL 1284339, at *6 (E.D. Cal.
19 Mar. 28, 2013). A stay would obviate their dilemma “of having to choose between responding to
20 questions at depositions or asserting their Fifth Amendment rights.” *Four in One*, 2010 WL
21 4718751, at *6. Consider, too, that the criminal matter will likely “narrow down the list of
22 deponents” in this proceeding, “saving some witnesses the time and costs of appearing at all.”
Douglas, 2006 WL 2038375, at *6. This factor weighs in favor of a stay.

24 **F. A Stay Would Be in the Public’s Interest.**

25 Finally, the public has several relevant interests in staying this civil litigation. As many
26 courts have recognized, “where a criminal case on the same matter is already underway . . . the
27 criminal case is of primary importance to the public, and the public’s strongest interest is in
28 ensuring the integrity of the criminal proceeding.” *Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000. There is

1 therefore a strong public interest in safeguarding the right of criminal defendants to a fair trial.
2 See *id.* And there is a strong public interest in ensuring that the “criminal process is not subverted
3 by ongoing civil cases.” *Douglas*, 2006 WL 2038375, at *6. Both interests strongly favor a stay
4 of this civil proceeding. Thus, while the public “has some interest in the speedy resolution of the
5 [civil] action . . . it is the public’s interest in fair criminal proceedings” that ultimately “takes
6 precedence.” *Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *6. This factor, too, favors a stay.

7 **V. CONCLUSION**

8 This case presents what courts have repeatedly described as “one of the strongest
9 [contexts] for granting a stay”—namely, “where a party under indictment for a serious offense is
10 required to defend a civil . . . action involving the same matter.” *Id.* at *7 (quoting *Dresser*, 628
11 F.2d at 1375-76). Here, all of the relevant factors favor a stay, and—in particular—allowing the
12 civil case to proceed would “undermine [the] privilege against self-incrimination,” “expand rights
13 of criminal discovery beyond the [ordinary] limits,” “expose the basis of the defense to the
14 prosecution in advance of criminal trial,” and “otherwise prejudice the [criminal] case.” *Dresser*,
15 628 F.2d at 1376. Given the unique circumstances in this case, these “well-recognized [problems
16 with] parallel criminal and civil proceedings” are preventable only by staying this civil action.
17 *Alexander*, 2010 WL 5388000, at *5.

18 For these reasons, Facebook respectfully requests that this case be stayed pending final
19 resolution of Plaintiff’s parallel criminal prosecution against Facebook in Australia.

20 Dated: January 6, 2023

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21 LLP

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23 JACOB M. HEATH

24 Attorney for Defendant FACEBOOK, INC.
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